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Column One BY David Courtney

PROBABLY enough has been said about Egypt and her new treaty with Britain. Statesmen, politicians, leader-writers and the inescapable headline-writers have taken it and the passions it has provoked must be highly flattered by the Egyptians, who should be able to live on their new prestige for some time to come, without the need of fresh adventures to replace their turbulent souls and placate the idol of "national salvation." If that is so, as it should be, perhaps the State of Israel may take it as some compensation for the regional shift in power equilibrium of which so much has been heard.

THERE are, of course, two ways of looking at this shift of regional balance. On July 20, "The Times" of London published from its Cairo correspondent a dispatch referring to the concern of the House of Commons for the security of Israel once the British had evacuated the Canal Zone. The dispatch suggested that the House might be the other foot of the blockade of Israel is conducted under the protecting wing of the British Army, which is the corollary of the tripartite declaration. Therefore, the dispatch suggests, Egypt must now make peace with Israel or at least stop preventing cargoes for Israel from being carried through the Suez Canal.

THE suggestion that the boot may be on the other foot has a good deal to be said for it now, but may have less and less as time goes on. The United States Government re-arms and reorganizes the Egyptian Army. Even then, when both feet have been stably planted, Israel is unlikely to feel herself at any great disadvantage. The disadvantage is, presumably, in the heavy financial burden laid upon this country by the need to keep peace with the gratuitously re-armed Egypt. For no country can be expected to base its defence policy upon promises by the donor of arms to a neighbouring and hostile country that the arms will be used only in the event of extra-regional aggression. It would be difficult to act on such promises if the country to be re-armed was in normal relations with its neighbour. It is impossible to do so when the country getting the arms is hostile and makes no bones about its hostility.

BUT Egyptian aggression against Israel does seem improbable. Colonel Nasser and his likely successors are almost certain to have their hands full elsewhere: militarily in the South; economically at home; politically with Iraq, Syria and Jordan; and with the independent of "The Times" may not be far out when he says that Egypt may feel the need to come to some kind of settlement with Israel, if only in the matter of free passage for Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal; and so, at least, the risk of serious trouble along her northern frontier at a time when the Sudan is becoming a nervous preoccupation and the ambitions of Iraq and Syria are providing for the inexperienced and not yet fully consolidated government of Colonel Nasser a diplomatic conundrum.

IN any event, it may be expected that Israel will shortly test the Egyptian Government's intentions and the sincerity, in practice, of the promise of free passage through the Canal as embodied in the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty. If that test is satisfactorily passed, there should be at least some easing of the disquiet felt in Israel, which might then feel better able to put faith in such declarations or guarantees as may be minimum compensation, come from the West. Something of the kind seems desirable. The beginning of regional security in relation to extra-regional threat is surely inter-regional security and stability.

BONN-CAIRO TRADE TALKS
BONN, Thursday (Reuters). — Negotiations here on the promotion of the West German-Egyptian economic agreement, which expires on August 31, are progressing satisfactorily and are expected to end shortly, Government officials said today.

MARROW'S Attract Attention
The recipe for leading local chefs which are published regularly for TELIA GRUINSKY, a Tel Aviv housewife, has attracted the attention of many Tel Aviv housewives. The recipe for leading local chefs which are published regularly for TELIA GRUINSKY, a Tel Aviv housewife, has attracted the attention of many Tel Aviv housewives.

Churchill Scores Sweeping Win on Suez Pact, 257-26

Labour Supports Evacuation

LONDON, Thursday. — Sir Winston Churchill's Government won a confidence vote, 257 to 26, in the Commons today on its decision to pull British troops out of the Suez Canal Zone. The Labour opposition supported the evacuation. Sir Winston made a dramatic intervention in the debate on the Suez agreement with Egypt after a Labour member had accused him of encouraging Tory rebels who disagreed with the government policy of giving up the Canal zone. The Prime Minister had just entered the House when he heard Mr. Reginald Paget declare, "We are having to withdraw on miserable terms" because of a revolt in the Conservative ranks. Sir Winston said, "I have not heard of any such thing. I have not heard of any such thing. I have not heard of any such thing."

Behaved Correctly
The Prime Minister declared: "I have behaved with perfect correctness in my relations with my colleagues in the House. I have not in the slightest degree concealed in public speech how much I regret the course of events in Egypt. But I have not held my mind closed to the tremendous changes which have taken place in the world which makes the thoughts of a year ago — utterly obsolete, and which has changed the opinions of every competent soldier I have been able to meet."

Sir Winston said he could not attempt in an interruption in a debate to lay his arguments before the House. "But I would be prepared to do so," he declared, "to show how utterly out of all proportion have the Suez Canal and the position which we held in Egypt been in the event of the appalling developments and spectacles which imagination raises before us."

Eden's Statement
Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the Commons today that he believed the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Suez Canal was militarily and politically sound because "it enables us to re-establish conditions of friendship with all the Arab lands, leaving our friendship with Israel."

Mr. Clement Attlee, Labour Opposition leader, said "this agreement seems to be the result of a long and arduous process of negotiation, and it is a relief to find that it has been accepted."

Mr. Attlee said they had been led to believe all along that the Suez Canal was an imperial life-line, and asked what had become of all the promises of the Suez Canal as an international waterway that must be kept open.

Lord Reading, Conservative, said that the Egyptian Government had based its embargo on Israel shipping on its alleged right under the Suez Convention to take measures for the defence of Egypt. This did not affect the general principle of freedom of navigation, Lord Reading concluded.

Britain Won't Go Beyond 1950 Declaration

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Britain has made it clear that she will not go beyond the 1950 declaration in the Middle East, diplomatic sources said here today. Britain's decision to reaffirm the 1950 declaration under which the Big 3 Western powers guaranteed to maintain the frontiers between Israel and the Arab states, was regarded as an attempt to re-assure Israel, following Israel's pressure for new safeguards now that an Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone has been reached.

Israel Denies Talks On UK Base at Haifa

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that Great Britain had not approached Israel, nor Israel Great Britain, with regard to the establishment of a British base in Haifa. He was reacting to a United Press message from London on Wednesday to the effect that the War Office had announced that the War Minister, Mr. Anthony Head, would shortly issue a statement on the British Army's plans for the disposal of the Suez forces which would include deployment to Haifa, Jordan, Cyprus and possibly Haifa.

Egypt to Welcome US Aid—Salem

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — Major Saleh Salem, the Minister of National Guidance, said early today that Egypt would welcome further aid from the United States. He made the statement a few hours after the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, had called on Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzy and was reported to have offered him military and economic aid.

Major Salem stated that the question of aid might be discussed before the new Anglo-Egyptian agreement was signed. He also stated that the new agreement would lead to the withdrawal of British troops, which he said was a "real relief."

Asked whether the base would be reacted to if Israel attacked Egypt, Major Salem replied, "No, definitely not." He added that this question had been discussed during the negotiations for the new agreement.

Mr. Richard Cross, Labour, welcoming the agreement, said the great danger in Egypt today was whether the British would withdraw the Egyptian army. He thought it better to make an ally of Israel — "the only friendly country in the Middle East" — rather than Israel the Cyprus. He said, "We are not going to let Egypt be a power outside the Middle East and Turkey."

Zionist Council Closes, Votes On Shekel Rights

The Zionist General Council, after a lively and agitated session, decided last night to vote on the issue of shekel rights to the General Zionists abstaining, to grant all countries where elections for the Zionist Congress are held and where a minimum of 20 per cent of shekel holders go to the polls, that they should have the same privilege as voters in Israel. This means that they would be entitled to twice the number of delegates they formerly had.

The controversial question of this extra privilege for Zionist Congress voters in Israel came to a head on the resumption of the sitting after the break which marked the expression of grief and horror at the Ma'agan disaster. Dr. Israel Goldstein, member of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, rose after the Council defeated by 33 to 26 votes an amendment by Dr. S. Margoshes (General Zionist, New York) abolishing the privilege for voters in Israel.

Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, speaking for himself, asked the Council to agree to a 20 per cent voters clause to Zionists outside of Israel who would then enjoy the same privileges as those in Israel. Since the original draft proposal called for granting the double shekel to countries where 40 per cent of the voters went to the poll, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Minister of Justice and Zionist Congress Attorney, was asked if this figure could be reduced to 20 per cent.

Mr. Locker was followed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann who supported Mr. Locker, stressing that what really entitled Israel to special privileges was the fact that Israel elections were genuine. When similar elections would be held in countries outside Israel, they would enjoy the same privileges which would eliminate any stigma of discrimination.

On behalf of the Confederation of General Zionists, Dr. Goldstein said that the Executive was not new and that the position of the General Zionists remained unchanged. Mr. Sigmund Haering (Mapai, Tel Aviv), who introduced the resolution, stated that the 23rd Zionist Congress had adopted the principle of holding democratic elections in all countries. The Zionists in the U.S., he noted, had said that the special conditions reigning in that country were a hindrance to the Zionist movement.

Mr. Abraham Hershman (Herut, London) said that "Zionism in England has become a mummified movement." He charged that membership was largely on paper, but this fact was hidden by the successful fund-raising machine.

Replies to Attack
Mr. Barnett Janzer (Confederation, London) replying to the attack on the Zionist Federation, said that the organization could be justly proud of its achievements. It had sent 3,000 persons to Israel, the highest proportionate amount of any country. Regarding the "paper membership," he said that he would list the figures of shekel buyers when he was in a better position to do so.

15 Killed As Plane Crashes At Ma'agan Memorial Rite

Sharett Asks Probe Into Disaster

"A terrible disaster senselessly put a stop to a great memorial gathering and turned it into a deadly catastrophe. I bitterly mourn the victims and wish to express my profound sympathy with their relatives and with the people of Kibbutz Ma'agan," Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Prime Minister, said in a message of condolence last night. It is a shattering thought that the dead should include four World War II parachutists who returned safely from their daring and dangerous missions. The entire nation will mourn their death. There must be an urgent and thorough investigation into this hideous and tragic accident in order that drastic conclusions may be drawn for the future.

Flight Not Authorized By Civil Aviation Department

The Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Communications has announced that the display flight of the Aviation Club planes over the gathering at Kibbutz Ma'agan was not authorized by the Department. It is required for every civil flight. The Minister is appointing a committee to investigate.

MAC Condemns Syrian Attack

The Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday condemned Syria for firing on two Israeli police boats, injuring three policemen, last March 15. The boats were guarding fishing operations on Lake Kinneret. The Commission also censured Israel because armed police boats returned the fire in the Defence Zone.

The Commission, which met at Raah Pina, called on the Syrian authorities to take all necessary measures to keep the good of the Armistice Agreement.

The resolution proposed by Israel, which was accepted with the affirmative votes of the Chairman, Colonel M. Van Houten, and the Israeli delegate, and against the vote of the Syrian delegate, expressed great concern over the repeated violations of the Armistice Agreement by Syria, and called upon Syria to ensure that no interference whatsoever is made with activities inside Israel territory.

In accepting the Syrian resolution, the Commission also censured the use of field forces by Israel against Syrian police boats in covering the police boats.

Monument to Nazi Martyrs Dedicated

"The people of Israel will hold in remembrance their innocent sons who suffered death by fire, by suffocation, torture and extermination, and generation unto generation will relate the deeds of an abominable and evil nation, Nazi Germany... do not erase their sin, but let it stand as an inflexible disgrace for ever." Thus ended the scroll dedicating Yad V'shem, monument to six million martyrs of the European holocaust. The foundation stone of its archives and library was laid yesterday on Memorial Hill in west Jerusalem, overlooking the cypresses and olives of Wadi Sarar, with Mount Herod shadowing its further slope.

Several Thousand See Tragedy

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Fifteen persons were killed and 24 were injured late this afternoon at Kibbutz Ma'agan, located on the south-eastern tip of Lake Kinneret across the waters from Degania Aleph.

Casualty List

THE DEAD
Shmuel and Rachel Harari, Ashdod.
A. Gorland, Ma'an.
Mr. and Mrs. Ostreicher, Ofra, Kaichin, Givat Brenner.
Luba Gorofsky, Yagur.
Aryeh Fichman, Beit Oren.
Shalom Finchi, Gvat.
George Arto, Ma'agan.
Zippora Kassa, Kvutza.
Schmuel, wife of Mr. Yona Kassa, M.K.
Sgan Aluf Dov Harari, Segen Simha Levy.
Rona Shammat, Ramat Gan.
Daniel Serani, Givat Brenner, son of the parachutist Enso Serani, who fell in World War II.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

Yakov Sektzer, Ashdod.
Yakov.
Shimon Camraz, member of Nahal Kibbutz Ma'agan.
Alec Shomoni, Ashdod.
Sarah Wotter, Haifa.
Nasim Arari, a parachutist.
Shmuel Yisraeli, Kvutza Kinneret.
Bilha Sektzer, Ashdod.
Yakov.

SLIGHTLY INJURED

Shoshana Riesel, Kiryat Motzkin.
Yakov Riesel, Tzfat.
Rafael Oppenheimer, Beit Zerah.
Shoshana Simon, Beit Oved.
Naomi Bat Nissan, Tel Aviv.
Miriam Amogiel, Tiberias.
Naomi Steiner, Tiberias.
Nahum Halevi, Moshava Kinneret.
Zvi Cohen, Moshava Kinneret.
Efrayim Bar Nis, Tel Aviv.
Benjamin Duvdevani, Nes Ziona.

Uri Glin, Petah Tikva.
Avshalom Strud, Petah Tikva.
Eliza Zaharoni, Tel Aviv.
Tzira Suliman, Zama Ma'bara.
Zuri Sasson, Zama Ma'bara.
Doris Sasson, Zama Ma'bara.
Rahel Sasson, Zama Ma'bara.

4 Dead Were Parachutists

Sgan Aluf Dov Harari, Aryeh Fichman of Beit Oren, Luba Gorofsky and Yagur and Shalom Finchi of Gvat were among the 15 persons who were dropped by parachute behind the enemy lines during World War II. Gorofsky and Fichman were in the first group of parachutists to leave on this mission, dropping down in the night of March 14, 1945, and were taken prisoner in that country. At the time of the jump, Gorofsky broke his leg and he limped ever since. From the prison camp he succeeded in contacting the Hahuts youth movement in Rumania and directed them.

At the end of the war they returned to the Kibbutz. During the past year Gorofsky had been Secretary of the Tel Aviv branch of Mapam. Harari, whose name had formerly been Berger, and who was known as "Jack," was among the second group who reached Rumania via Hungary and was among four Palestinian who worked in Rumania in charge of education. With the surrender of Rumania, he received orders to join the British military mission there and also worked for Hahuts. He was among the founders of the Hahuts weekly and the publishing company "Hahuts." During the War of Liberation, he was an education officer in the Army and one of the organizers of the parachutist division.

The death of the four parachutists brings the total of dead to eleven, the seven others having been killed during the War. The death of these few who did not close their eyes to the holocaust.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, told a correspondent at a press conference in New York last night that there was no indication that a meeting of the Security Council would consider the "Palestine" issue.

Reception Cancelled

The Haifa Labour Council has cancelled the reception that was to have been held tonight for the American Hatzadot delegation.

Lords Told Of Israel's Anxiety

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — In the House of Lords today, Earl Jowitt, leader of the Labour peers, asked if there had been any discussion with Egypt about the stopping of Israel shipping in the Canal.

He said that threats made by some of the Egyptian leaders had been discussed with Egypt, and he urged Britain to do everything possible to help settle the dispute. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquess of Reading, stated that the Egyptian Government based its embargo on Israel shipping on its alleged right under the Suez Convention to take measures for the defence of Egypt. This did not affect the general principle of freedom of navigation, Lord Reading concluded.

China Turns Down American Protest

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuters). — China has "immediately and sternly" rejected the U.S. protest against the Chinese Communist blockade of the Suez Canal. In a brief broadcast in Chinese, the Radio said: "The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan, handed to Vice Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu on July 23 a so-called U.S. protest, lodged after the shooting down of two Chinese aircraft in order to falsify the facts and conceal the realities of that case."

Cool US Reception For Rhee's Speech

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Administration leaders and key congressmen in it plain today that the U.S. would not back the South Korean President, Syngman Rhee, in his proposed "liberation war" for Asia. They praised his boldness in terminating to rid his country of Communism, but privately took exception to his deliberately resorting to the terrors and deceptions of war.

TRIBUTES PAID AT FINAL SESSION

The final session of the Zionist General Council was closed at 1.30 this morning by Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Chairman of the Praesidium. Before the close, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Confederation of World General Zionists, read an address on the Jewish youth of Germany.

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IS THE U.S. REALLY IMPARTIAL?

I suspect that there will not attack

Israel that they will not attack. The truth is that Israel has repeatedly offered to enter into a peace treaty with the Arab states, based on existing frontiers. It is the Arabs—not the Israelis—who want to change the frontier, for the Arabs are always demanding that Israel surrender territory in advance of any peace treaty.

Finally, it is a fact that the Great Powers have guaranteed the frontiers. If America's guarantee is not enough to assure the Arabs, then what else

U.A. Jews have registered their longings about the Administration's proposal to make arms available to Iraq. The country which has never signed an armistice agreement with Israel, and in which there is still all of its Jewish population in flee in 1961, and which mobilizes anti-Israel sentiment in the Arab world. They will find it difficult to accept the enthusiasm of Mr. Byrond and Mr. Gardiner for their plan to place arms at the disposal of the Iraqi Government. Mr. Gardiner believes that the furnishing of arms to Iraq "can turn out to be a stabilizing force in the area," and Mr. Byrond, who is now in Egypt, the Department of State is reposing its confidence in regimes which cannot have stability if they are not democratic and do not derive their strength and support from the consent of those they govern.

likely to be used against Israel, or for the purposes of internal repression, than for the defense of the region against international terrorism. The United States will not let the friendship of the people of Iraq if weapons are used in the streets of Baghdad against them.

There is curious contradiction in the testimony submitted by Mr. Byrondine. He has stated a number of times that the United States is not sending arms to Iraq, he justifying this by saying:

"There is no war in Iraq."

For the first time you have the Government of that country proclaiming and making open and official anti-Semitic speech," (p. 482).

A few seconds later, Congressman Vorys called Mr. By-

road's attention to the recent Iraqi speech from the throne in Baghdad which attacked Israel's actions and Israel policy. He asked whether this was typical of the public view point of the Iraqi Government. Mr. Byrondale replied:

"It is not typical of the speeches that are made for domestic political purposes."

If Mr. Byrondale discounts the speech as intended for domestic political purposes, how can he be so sure that the open and effective "anti-Communist speeches" to which he referred are not intended for being made for external political purposes?

What device does Mr. Byrondale

An Arab-Israeli peace can be attained if the U.S. Government makes it clear to the Arabs as well as to the Israelis that it wants peace. Representatives of Israel and the Arab states must sit down in direct negotiations inclusive towards each other.

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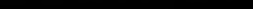
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THE words of the prophet, "I will restore thy judges as at the first," were recalled by Dr. Moshe Smoira, the first President of the Supreme Court of the State of Israel.

JUDGES of the Supreme Court of the State of Israel, in their impressive address he gave at the opening ceremony on September 14, 1948 — four months after the proclamation of independence.

It was with a deep sense of humility that Dr. Smoira, one of the country's most distinguished and respected lawyers, accepted for himself and his colleagues the great responsibilities of their high office. Less than six years have passed since that memorable day but it can be said that few of the institutions of the State have attained as high a standard and as great a measure of public confidence as our courts of law, and foremost among them the High Court of Justice.

Dr. Smoira's health has been compelled to retire, but he may take just pride in the Court over which he presided, whose dignity he never failed to uphold, and with whose record his name will forever be associated.

Fate has not favored the Supreme Court. Two of its members, Dr. Dunsen and Mr. Ben-Zion, died prematurely, and the President himself has not been fully active for nearly two years. These losses and a steadily increasing volume of cases made replacements and additions necessary. The appointment of judges who are both professionally and personally qualified to sit on the highest Bench of the country, is not always an easy task.

It is a well-known fact that the Jewish people has produced at all times and in all continents a rather large number of famous teachers of the law, judges, and advocates; but it was not to be expected that more than a few lawyers of outstanding merit would emerge from the Yishuv or could have been attracted from abroad under prevailing conditions.

It is all the more gratifying to note that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can well bear comparison with the older and greater High Courts of the world and that some of its judgments are valuable contributions to the theory of law in all of its branches. The common man may sometimes feel bewildered when he reads the Law Reports published in this newspaper; he may question the moral implications of a decision concerning land requisition; he may detect flaws in the logic applied to a recent trade mark case; or he may be puzzled by the dissenting views held on the subject of "public mischief." Yet he will always be confident that the judgments are carefully considered, and that, as Justinian said, every man is given his due.

This impression is only strengthened by the courageous stand sometimes taken by the Court in conflicts between the citizen and the authorities, and it is not without significance that its very first decision was an order issued against the Military Governor of Jerusalem. The Government itself has recognized the great authority of the Court when it entrusted Justice Agranat with the investigation of the murder of Count Bernadotte, and Justice Cheshin with an examination of the Jerusalem Municipality.

Entering now upon a new chapter under Justice Olshan, its dedicated new President, and with a full complement of nine judges, the Supreme Court will no doubt persevere in its high task of reconciling the letter and the spirit of the law, never losing sight of the ultimate aim of all jurisdiction, which is to make the law a servant of justice and of right.

50 CHILD NURSES ARE GRADUATED
HAIFA, Thursday. — Some 50 graduates of the Neve Shalom school for children's nurses reinforced the country's depleted staff in this field after they received their graduation certificate at the school here this evening.

The nurses, whose ages range from 15 to 17, come from all parts of the country and from all sections of the community. They have completed a 13-month course in the care of infants and children up to kindergarten age.

The school is run by Moshe Hapozel and the Working Mothers' Organization, and was founded five years ago. In 10 courses, 176 pupils, including several Arab girls, have been graduated. Three new courses for about 60 trainees now run simultaneously.

Hanoi Quiet As City Awaits Arrival of Vietminh

By RAWLEY KNOX

HANOI OPENS (delayed)

While plans for evacuation rush through the city, the price of oranges in my hotel has risen to the equivalent of \$1.150 in proper consideration of the present times, but in the beauty parlour next door a smart French lady still slaps facials on other smart French ladies who face the future looking nothing but their best.

The French here have been cheered by M. Mendes-France's statement that the Vietminh have given assurances on France's economic and cultural interests (the last of which is understood to mean churches and schools) in Tonkin (north province of Vietnam). The French Chamber of Commerce met here this afternoon to discuss plans for continuing business after the arrival of the Vietminh in Hanoi. Its members were told they would have to operate in Vietminh dollars, which would probably be exchanged with Bao Dai dollars at par. Since the present rate in Hanoi is roughly 40 Vietminh to one Bao Dai dollar, there will be a financial explosion when this news becomes known.

At present the currency market is most stable, reflecting the absence of business confidence of French business men; while M. Jacques Compain, delegate in North Vietnam for the French Republic, Government, is perfectly clear his belief that any Frenchman who stays on after Hanoi's evacuation date is to say the least, misguided.

The forces of France's General Cogan, which must regroup in 30 days after the official ceasefire in a circle of 15 kilometers will fall back in continuing defensive positions to protect civilians as they are evacuated from the city.

Vietminh propaganda, which aims at telling peasants to stay where their home is, seems already to be persuading back some of the refugees for whom there is no organized provision in Hanoi. Some high Vietminh officials are interested in appealing to the United States for aid to provide a new life for the refugees who go south and who will certainly suffer appalling conditions, rather than an island, and that, however, it seems that most North Vietnamese, other than those committed by French or Bao Dai Government associations, will remain in their homes.

Foreign diplomats do not believe that Hanoi, even though all toys and luxuries will be taken away, will be a dead town before the Vietminh arrive, because they are sure the Vietminh have men in all departments prepared to take over by all forecasts it will be a painless death... though that does not make it death without mourning.

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Yours, etc.
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A second grievance concerns the time-table. The management of Hamekasher, no doubt, keeps regular traffic statistics and knows what number of passengers can be expected on the average, at a given time of the day. It is not asking too much that a fixed time-table be displayed and strictly adhered to and that a sufficient number of vehicles be made available during rush hours.

Finally, the personnel of Hamekasher consists of two distinct categories: old members, most of whom are obliging men, and more recently admitted members who seem never to have realized that they are servants to the public, and in whose Hebrew vocabulary the word *haifa* takes precedence over *beva'ah*. Some civic education could do no harm to that kind of driver.

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STUDENT GROUPS GET TO KNOW ISRAEL
By ARYAH RUBINSTEIN

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The purpose of the sixth Summer Institute is what it was for past institutes — to provide an educational enablement for students who have taken place both in the composition of the group and in its programme.

The first Summer Institute consisted of about 100 persons from the United States; this year's group consists of some 250, with a few from Holland and other countries. The Director of the Institute, Mr. Yehuda Goodman, told me that there is such a tremendous desire on the part of youth abroad to visit Israel under this scheme that not all were accepted.

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In order to enable each member to learn as much as possible about his particular field of interest during the six weeks in Israel, special study groups are organized, covering social services, education, health and hospitals, music, religious affairs, law, commerce, public administration, and science.

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Nature Notes
Food from the Sea

THE new diving apparatus of the simple kind, without the compressed air container, is now procurable in Israel and makes it possible for almost anyone to go seaweed fishing.

The seaweed we find in the surf or on the sand is merely dead wreckage, lathery rubbish with no resemblance to the living thing that a wilted flower in the dustbin resembles the glowing rose on the bush. The best places to look for seaweed are rocky shores facing south, not far from the surface. Seaweed cannot live at all below a depth of 50 metres, where the sun does not penetrate. When alive, it is green and blue, yellow, marbled, rose-red, purple and mauve, black and brown. It can be soft and cottony, or smooth and slippery. In form, it resembles ferns or peacocks' tails, little fairy cups on slender stalks, streamers and sponges.

Seaweed has neither root nor leaves; it draws its nourishment from the water, not from the soil or the air. It is the special way of reproduction, discovered only in the middle of the 19th century and resembling that of the lower animals: the word droplets with filaments which swim around and are met by the coopers, also dropped by the parent plant; the antherozoids fertilize the eggs.

The embryo drops to the bottom and develops into a new specimen. In Europe and America some kinds of seaweed are eaten, but mainly as a condiment, while in the Far East 70 species are gathered and are processed by a huge industry depending mainly on cultivation. For millions of Chinese and Japanese it is a staple diet. In Ireland and some parts of France, cows are fed exclusively on seaweed, which is also an excellent fertilizer, except on very heavy soil.

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